

ATTACHMENT F - 40 CFR 430, Pulp & Paper Cluster Rule

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DESCRIPTION OF BLEACH PLANT DISCHARGES

The bleaching process at MeadWestvaco's Covington facility consists of three bleach lines. They are identified as A, B, and C Bleach Units. Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF) bleaching is utilized by all three lines. Hardwood, softwood, and recycled pulp fibers may all be bleached by any of the three lines. The waste water generated by the bleach lines are identified as internal outfalls in the current VPDES permit and denoted as internal outfalls 301, 302, and 303.

The bleaching sequence used at the facility consists of a chlorine dioxide addition stage followed by an extraction stage and then either one or two additional chlorine dioxide stages depending on the particular bleach line. In the chlorine dioxide, or D, stages, chlorine dioxide is applied to the pulp and acts to chemically remove the lignin residing with the pulp. The pulp then is sent to the extraction, or E, stage where sodium hydroxide is applied to extract and remove the lignin from the pulp. The last stage(s) are chlorine dioxide stages where chlorine dioxide is applied again to complete the bleaching process and to achieve the proper quality prior to manufacture of the paperboard.

Elemental oxygen, hydrogen peroxide, or other non-chlorine bleaching agents may also be added at any stage to further oxidize the lignin. After each stage of bleaching the pulp is washed and the filtrate is either re-used or sent to the waste treatment plant for treatment.

The following provides more information with regard to each of the bleach lines and provides additional details with regard to the sampling that is performed.

Internal Outfall 301 – A Unit Bleach Line

A Unit Bleach Line can process hardwood and recycled pulps, but the majority of the pulp is softwood. The current permit requires that weekly chloroform analysis be performed and that monthly dioxin and chlorinated phenolics analysis be performed. MeadWestvaco requests that the data be reviewed to determine if any opportunities exist to qualify for reduced monitoring.

Normally filtrates from the bleaching stages are sent to the Wastewater Treatment Plant through three different pipelines. For the purposes of monitoring, the following methodology for sampling and analysis is utilized. For chlorinated phenolics, dioxin and furan sampling, filtrates will be collected separately and will be flow composited and analyzed as one sample. For chloroform sampling, filtrates will be collected separately. They will then be composited and analyzed to segregate acidic (chlorine dioxide) stages and caustic (extraction) stages. These values will then be added and reported as one value as required. The following diagram illustrates the sampling locations for the bleach line.

Internal Outfall 302 – B Unit Bleach Line

B Unit Bleach Line can process softwood and recycled pulps, but the majority of the pulp is hardwood. The current permit requires that weekly chloroform analysis be performed and that monthly dioxin and chlorinated phenolics analysis be performed. MeadWestvaco requests that the data be reviewed to determine if any opportunities exist to qualify for reduced monitoring.

Normally filtrates from the bleaching stages are sent to the Wastewater Treatment Plant through three different pipelines. For the purposes of monitoring, the following methodology for sampling and analysis is utilized. For chlorinated phenolics, dioxin and furan sampling, filtrates will be collected separately and will be flow composited and analyzed as one sample. For chloroform sampling, filtrates will be collected separately. They will then be composited and analyzed to segregate acidic (chlorine dioxide) stages and caustic (extraction) stages. These values will then be added and reported as one value as required. The following diagram illustrates the sampling locations for the bleach line.

Internal Outfall 303 – C Unit Bleach Line

C Unit Bleach Line can process softwood and recycled pulps, but the majority of the pulp is hardwood. The current permit requires that weekly chloroform analysis be performed and that monthly dioxin and chlorinated phenolics analysis be performed. MeadWestvaco requests that the data be reviewed to determine if any opportunities exist to qualify for reduced monitoring.

Normally filtrates from the bleaching stages are sent to the Wastewater Treatment Plant through three different pipelines. For the purposes of monitoring, the following methodology for sampling and analysis is utilized. For chlorinated phenolics, dioxin and furan sampling, filtrates will be collected separately and will be flow composited and analyzed as one sample. For chloroform sampling, filtrates will be collected separately. They will then be composited and analyzed to segregate acidic (chlorine dioxide) stages and caustic (extraction) stages. These values will then be added and reported as one value as required. The following diagram illustrates the sampling locations for the bleach line.

Biocide Usage

The provisions of 40 CFR 430.24(d) require that effluent limitations be included for facilities that use pentachlorophenol or trichlorophenol as biocides in the process. This facility does not use either of these compounds as biocides.

Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226. (available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.)

6. Pinkerton, J.E. "Method for Measuring Methanol in Pulp Mill Vent Gases." National Council of the Pulp and Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc., New York, NY.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

[Reserved].

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PART 261—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation of part 261 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912(a), 6921, 6922, and 6938.

2. Section 261.4 is amended by adding paragraph (a) (15) to read as follows:

§ 261.4 Exclusions.

(a) * * *

(15) Condensates derived from the overhead gases from kraft mill steam strippers that are used to comply with 40 CFR 63.446(e). The exemption applies only to combustion at the mill generating the condensates.

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1. Part 430 is revised to read as follows:

PART 430—THE PULP, PAPER, AND PAPERBOARD POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

General Provisions

Sec.

430.00 Applicability.

430.01 General definitions.

430.02 Monitoring requirements.

430.03 Best management practices (BMPs) for spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine management, spill prevention, and control.

Subpart A—Dissolving Kraft Subcategory

Sec.

430.10 Applicability; description of the dissolving kraft subcategory.

430.11 Specialized definitions.

430.12 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

430.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

430.14 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.15 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.16 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.17 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart B—Bleached Papergrade Kraft and Soda Subcategory

Sec.

430.20 Applicability; description of the bleached papergrade kraft and soda subcategory.

430.21 Specialized definitions.

430.22 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

430.23 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

430.24 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.25 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.26 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.27 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

430.28 Best management practices (BMPs).

Subpart C—Unbleached Kraft Subcategory

Sec.

430.30 Applicability; description of the unbleached kraft subcategory.

430.31 Specialized definitions.

430.32 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

430.33 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

430.34 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.35 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.36 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.37 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart D—Dissolving Sulfite Subcategory

Sec.

430.40 Applicability; description of the dissolving sulfite subcategory.

430.41 Specialized definitions.

430.42 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

430.43 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

430.44 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.45 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.46 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.47 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart E—Papergrade Sulfite Subcategory

Sec.

430.50 Applicability; description of the papergrade sulfite subcategory.

430.51 Specialized definitions.

430.52 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

430.53 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

430.54 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.55 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.56 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.57 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

430.58 Best management practices (BMPs).

Subpart F—Semi-Chemical Subcategory

Sec.

430.60 Applicability; description of the semi-chemical subcategory.

430.61 Specialized definitions.

430.62 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

430.63 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

430.64 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.65 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.66 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.67 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart G—Mechanical Pulp Subcategory

Sec.

430.70 Applicability; description of the mechanical pulp subcategory.

430.71 Specialized definitions.

430.72 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

- 430.73 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).
- 430.74 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
- 430.75 New source performance standards (NSPS).
- 430.76 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
- 430.77 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart H—Non-Wood Chemical Pulp Subcategory

- Sec.
- 430.80 Applicability; description of the non-wood chemical pulp subcategory.
- 430.81 Specialized definitions.
- 430.82 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT). [Reserved]
- 430.83 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]
- 430.84 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT). [Reserved]
- 430.85 New source performance standards (NSPS). [Reserved]
- 430.86 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES). [Reserved]
- 430.87 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS). [Reserved]

Subpart I—Secondary Fiber Deink Subcategory

- Sec.
- 430.90 Applicability; description of the secondary fiber deink subcategory.
- 430.91 Specialized definitions.
- 430.92 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
- 430.93 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

- 430.94 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
- 430.95 New source performance standards (NSPS).
- 430.96 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
- 430.97 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart J—Secondary Fiber Non-Deink Subcategory

- Sec.
- 430.100 Applicability; description of the secondary fiber non-deink subcategory.
- 430.101 Specialized definitions.
- 430.102 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
- 430.103 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).
- 430.104 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
- 430.105 New source performance standards (NSPS).
- 430.106 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
- 430.107 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart K—Fine and Lightweight Papers From Purchased Pulp Subcategory

- Sec.
- 430.110 Applicability; description of the fine and lightweight papers from purchased pulp subcategory.
- 430.111 Specialized definitions.
- 430.112 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
- 430.113 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).
- 430.114 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
- 430.115 New source performance standards (NSPS).

- 430.116 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
- 430.117 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Subpart L—Tissue, Filter, Non-Woven, and Paperboard From Purchased Pulp Subcategory

- Sec.
- 430.120 Applicability; description of the tissue, filter, non-woven, and paperboard from purchased pulp subcategory.
- 430.121 Specialized definitions.
- 430.122 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
- 430.123 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).
- 430.124 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).
- 430.125 New source performance standards (NSPS).
- 430.126 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).
- 430.127 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Appendix A to Part 430—Methods 1650 and 1653

Authority: Sections 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, 402, and 501 of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1311, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1342, and 1361), and Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7412).

General Provisions

§ 430.00 Applicability.

(a) This part applies to any pulp, paper, or paperboard mill that discharges or may discharge process wastewater pollutants to the waters of the United States, or that introduces or may introduce process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works.

(b) The following table presents the subcategorization scheme codified in this part, with references to former subpart designations contained in the 1997 edition of 40 CFR parts 425 through 699:

SUBCATEGORIZATION SCHEME WITH REFERENCES TO FORMER SUBPARTS CONTAINED IN THE JULY 1, 1997 EDITION OF 40 CFR PARTS 425 THROUGH 699

Final codified subpart	Final subcategorization scheme	Types of products covered in the subpart
A	Dissolving Kraft	Dissolving pulp at kraft mills (F ^a)
B	Bleached Papergrade Kraft and Soda.	Market pulp at bleached kraft mills (G ^a); paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper at bleached kraft mills (H ^a); pulp and fine papers at bleached kraft mills (I ^a); and pulp and paper at soda mills (P ^a).
C	Unbleached Kraft	Pulp and paper at unbleached kraft mills including linerboard or bag paper and other mixed products (A ^a); pulp and paper using the unbleached kraft-neutral sulfite semi-chemical (cross recovery) process (D ^a); and pulp and paper at combined unbleached kraft and semi-chemical mills, wherein the spent semi-chemical cooking liquor is burned within the unbleached kraft chemical recovery system (V ^a).
D	Dissolving Sulfite	Pulp at dissolving sulfite mills for the following grades: nitration, viscose, cellophane, and acetate (K ^a).
E	Papergrade Sulfite	Pulp and paper at papergrade sulfite mills where blow pit pulp washing techniques are used (J ^a) and pulp and paper at papergrade sulfite mills where vacuum or pressure drums are used to wash pulp (U ^a).
F	—Calcium-, Magnesium-, or Sodium-based pulps.	
	—Ammonium-based pulps.	
	—Specialty grade pulps.	
F	Semi-Chemical	Pulp and paper at semi-chemical mills using an ammonia base or a sodium base (B ^a).
G	Mechanical Pulp	Pulp and paper at groundwood chemi-mechanical mills (L ^a); pulp and paper at groundwood mills through the application of the thermo-mechanical process (M ^a); pulp and coarse paper, molded pulp products, and newsprint at groundwood mills (N ^a); and pulp and fine paper at groundwood mills (O ^a).
H	Non-Wood Chemical Pulp	Pulp and paper at non-wood chemical pulp mills.
I	Secondary Fiber Deink	Pulp and paper at deink mills including fine papers, tissue papers, or newsprint (Q ^a).
J	Secondary Fiber Non-Deink	Paperboard from wastepaper from noncorrugating medium furnish or from corrugating medium furnish (E ^a); tissue paper from wastepaper without deinking at secondary fiber mills (T ^a); molded products from wastepaper without deinking (W ^a); and builders' paper and roofing felt from wastepaper (40 CFR Part 431, Subpart A ^a).
K	Fine and Lightweight Papers from Purchased Pulp.	Fine Papers at nonintegrated mills using wood fiber furnish or cotton fiber furnish (R ^a); and lightweight papers at nonintegrated mills or lightweight electrical papers at nonintegrated mills (X ^a).
L	Tissue, Filter, Non-woven, and Paperboard from Purchased Pulp.	Tissue papers at nonintegrated mills (S ^a); filter and non-woven papers at nonintegrated mills (Y ^a); and paperboard at nonintegrated mills (Z ^a).

^a This subpart is contained in the 40 CFR parts 425 through 699, edition revised as of July 1, 1997.

§ 430.01 General definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and 40 CFR 403.3, the following definitions apply to this part:

(a) *Adsorbable organic halides (AOX)*. A bulk parameter that measures the total mass of chlorinated organic matter in water and wastewater.

(b) *Annual average*. The mean concentration, mass loading or production-normalized mass loading of a pollutant over a period of 365 consecutive days (or such other period of time determined by the permitting authority to be sufficiently long to encompass expected variability of the concentration, mass loading, or production-normalized mass loading at the relevant point of measurement).

(c) *Bleach plant*. All process equipment used for bleaching beginning with the first application of bleaching agents (e.g., chlorine, chlorine dioxide, ozone, sodium or calcium hypochlorite,

or peroxide), each subsequent extraction stage, and each subsequent stage where bleaching agents are applied to the pulp. For mills in Subpart E of this part producing specialty grades of pulp, the bleach plant includes process equipment used for the hydrolysis or extraction stages prior to the first application of bleaching agents. Process equipment used for oxygen delignification prior to the application of bleaching agents is not part of the bleach plant.

(d) *Bleach plant effluent*. The total discharge of process wastewaters from the bleach plant from each physical bleach line operated at the mill, comprising separate acid and alkaline filtrates or the combination thereof.

(e) *Chemical oxygen demand (COD)*. A bulk parameter that measures the oxygen-consuming capacity of organic and inorganic matter present in water or wastewater. It is expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant in a specific test.

(f) *Elemental chlorine-free (ECF)*. Any process for bleaching pulps in the absence of elemental chlorine and hypochlorite that uses exclusively chlorine dioxide as the only chlorine-containing bleaching agent.

(g) *End of the pipe*. The point at which final mill effluent is discharged to waters of the United States or introduced to a POTW.

(h) *Fiber line*. A series of operations employed to convert wood or other fibrous raw material into pulp. If the final product is bleached pulp, the fiber line encompasses pulping, de-knotting, brownstock washing, pulp screening, centrifugal cleaning, and multiple bleaching and washing stages.

(i) *Minimum level (ML)*. The level at which the analytical system gives recognizable signals and an acceptable calibration point. The following minimum levels apply to pollutants in this part.

Pollutant	Method	Minimum level
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1613	10 pg/L ^a
2,3,7,8-TCDF	1613	10 pg/L ^a
Trichlorosyringol	1653	2.5 ug/L ^b
3,4,5-Trichlorocatechol	1653	5.0 ug/L ^b
3,4,6-Trichlorocatechol	1653	5.0 ug/L ^b
3,4,5-Trichloroguaiacol	1653	2.5 ug/L ^b
3,4,6-Trichloroguaiacol	1653	2.5 ug/L ^b
4,5,6-Trichloroguaiacol	1653	2.5 ug/L ^b
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	1653	2.5 ug/L ^b
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	1653	2.5 ug/L ^b
Tetrachlorocatechol	1653	5.0 ug/L ^b
Tetrachloroguaiacol	1653	5.0 ug/L ^b
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	1653	2.5 ug/L ^b
Pentachlorophenol	1653	5.0 ug/L ^b
AOX	1650	20 ug/L ^b

^a Picograms per liter.

^b Micrograms per liter.

(j) *New source.* (1) Notwithstanding the criteria codified at 40 CFR 122.29(b)(1), a source subject to subpart B or E of this part is a "new source" if it meets the definition of "new source" at 40 CFR 122.2 and:

(i) It is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or

(ii) It totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source, including the total replacement of a fiber line that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source, except as provided in paragraph (j)(2) of this section; or

(iii) Its processes are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these processes are substantially independent, the Director shall consider such factors as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant; and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source.

(2) The following are examples of changes made by mills subject to subparts B or E of this part that alone do not cause an existing mill to become a "new source":

(i) Upgrades of existing pulping operations;

(ii) Upgrades or replacement of pulp screening and washing operations;

(iii) Installation of extended cooking and/or oxygen delignification systems or other post-digester, pre-bleaching delignification systems;

(iv) Bleach plant modifications including changes in methods or amounts of chemical applications, new chemical applications, installation of new bleaching towers to facilitate replacement of sodium or calcium hypochlorite, and installation of new pulp washing systems; or

(v) Total replacement of process or production equipment that causes the

discharge of pollutants at an existing source (including a replacement fiber line), but only if such replacement is performed for the purpose of achieving limitations that have been included in the discharger's NPDES permit pursuant to § 430.24(b).

(k) *Non-continuous discharger.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (k)(2) of this section, a non-continuous discharger is a mill which is prohibited by the NPDES authority from discharging pollutants during specific periods of time for reasons other than treatment plant upset control, such periods being at least 24 hours in duration. A mill shall not be deemed a non-continuous discharger unless its permit, in addition to setting forth the prohibition described above, requires compliance with the effluent limitations established for non-continuous dischargers and also requires compliance with maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations. Such maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for non-continuous dischargers shall be established by the NPDES authority in the form of concentrations which reflect wastewater treatment levels that are representative of the application of the best practicable control technology currently available, the best conventional pollutant control technology, or new source performance standards in lieu of the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for conventional pollutants set forth in each subpart.

(2) A mill is a non-continuous discharger for the purposes of determining applicable effluent limitations under subpart B or E of this part (other than conventional limits for existing sources) if, for reasons other than treatment plant upset control (e.g., protecting receiving water quality), the mill is prohibited by the NPDES

authority from discharging pollutants during specific periods of time or if it is required to release its discharge on a variable flow or pollutant loading rate basis.

(l) *POTW.* Publicly owned treatment works as defined at 40 CFR 403.3(o).

(m) *Process wastewater.* For subparts B and E only, process wastewater is any water that, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. For purposes of subparts B and E of this part, process wastewater includes boiler blowdown; wastewaters from water treatment and other utility operations; blowdowns from high rate (e.g., greater than 98 percent) recycled non-contact cooling water systems to the extent they are mixed and co-treated with other process wastewaters; wastewater, including leachates, from landfills owned by pulp and paper mills subject to subpart B or E of this part if the wastewater is commingled with wastewater from the mill's manufacturing or processing facility; and storm waters from the immediate process areas to the extent they are mixed and co-treated with other process wastewaters. For purposes of this part, contaminated groundwaters from on-site or off-site groundwater remediation projects are not process wastewater.

(n) *Production.* (1) For all limitations and standards specified in this part except those pertaining to AOX and chloroform: Production shall be defined as the annual off-the-machine production (including off-the-machine coating where applicable) divided by the number of operating days during that year. Paper and paperboard production shall be measured at the off-the-machine moisture content, except for subpart C of this part (as it pertains to pulp and paperboard production at

unbleached kraft mills including linerboard or bag paper and other mixed products, and to pulp and paperboard production using the unbleached kraft neutral sulfite semi-chemical (cross recovery) process), and subparts F and J of this part (as they pertain to paperboard production from wastepaper from noncorrugating medium furnish or from corrugating medium furnish) where paper and paperboard production shall be measured in air-dry-tons (10% moisture content). Market pulp shall be measured in air-dry tons (10% moisture). Production shall be determined for each mill based upon past production practices, present trends, or committed growth.

(2) For AOX and chloroform limitations and standards specified in subparts B and E of this part: Production shall be defined as the annual unbleached pulp production entering the first stage of the bleach plant divided by the number of operating days during that year. Unbleached pulp production shall be measured in air-dried-metric-tons (10% moisture) of

brownstock pulp entering the bleach plant at the stage during which chlorine or chlorine-containing compounds are first applied to the pulp. In the case of bleach plants that use totally chlorine free bleaching processes, unbleached pulp production shall be measured in air-dried-metric tons (10% moisture) of brownstock pulp entering the first stage of the bleach plant from which wastewater is discharged. Production shall be determined for each mill based upon past production practices, present trends, or committed growth.

(o) *TCDD*. 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin.

(p) *TCDF*. 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-furan.

(q) *Totally chlorine-free (TCF) bleaching*. Pulp bleaching operations that are performed without the use of chlorine, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide, chlorine monoxide, or any other chlorine-containing compound.

(r) *Wet Barking*. Wet barking operations shall be defined to include hydraulic barking operations and wet

drum barking operations which are those drum barking operations that use substantial quantities of water in either water sprays in the barking drums or in a partial submersion of the drums in a "tub" of water.

§ 430.02 Monitoring requirements.

This section establishes minimum monitoring frequencies for certain pollutants. Where no monitoring frequency is specified in this section or where the duration of the minimum monitoring frequency has expired under paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section, the permit writer or pretreatment control authority shall determine the appropriate monitoring frequency in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(i) or 40 CFR part 403, as applicable.

(a) *BAT, NSPS, PSES, and PSNS monitoring frequency for chlorinated organic pollutants*. The following monitoring frequencies apply to discharges subject to subpart B or subpart E of this part:

CAS number	Pollutant	Minimum monitoring frequency	
		Non-TCF ^a	TCF ^b
1198556	Tetrachlorocatechol	Monthly	(c)
2539175	Tetrachloroguaiacol	Monthly	(c)
2539266	Trichlorosyringol	Monthly	(c)
2668248	4,5,6-trichloroguaiacol	Monthly	(c)
32139723	3,4,6-trichlorocatechol	Monthly	(c)
56961207	3,4,5-trichlorocatechol	Monthly	(c)
57057837	3,4,5-trichloroguaiacol	Monthly	(c)
58902	2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	Monthly	(c)
60712449	3,4,6-trichloroguaiacol	Monthly	(c)
87865	Pentachlorophenol ^d	Monthly	(c)
88062	2,4,6-trichlorophenol ^d	Monthly	(c)
95954	2,4,5-trichlorophenol ^d	Monthly	(c)
1746016	2,3,7,8-TCDD	Monthly	(c)
51207319	2,3,7,8-TCDF	Monthly	(c)
67663	chloroform ^e	Weekly	(c)
59473040	AOX ^f	Daily	None specified.

^a Non-TCF: Pertains to any fiber line that does not use exclusively TCF bleaching processes.

^b TCF: Pertains to any fiber line that uses exclusively TCF bleaching processes, as disclosed by the discharger in its permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22 or, for indirect dischargers, as reported to the pretreatment control authority under 40 CFR 403.12 (b), (d), or (e).

^c This regulation does not specify a limit for this pollutant for TCF bleaching processes.

^d Monitoring frequency does not apply to this compound when used as a biocide. The permitting or pretreatment control authority must determine the appropriate monitoring frequency for this compound, when used as a biocide, under 40 CFR 122.44(i) or 40 CFR Part 403, as applicable.

^e This regulation does not specify a limit for this pollutant for Subpart E mills.

^f This regulation does not specify a limit for this pollutant for the ammonium-based or specialty grade sulfite pulp segments of Subpart E.

(b) *Duration of required monitoring for BAT, NSPS, PSES, and PSNS*. The monitoring frequencies specified in paragraph (a) of this section apply for the following time periods:

(1) For direct dischargers, a duration of five years commencing on the date the applicable limitations or standards from subpart B or subpart E of this part are first included in the discharger's NPDES permit;

(2) For existing indirect dischargers, until April 17, 2006;

(3) For new indirect dischargers, a duration of five years commencing on the date the indirect discharger commences operation.

(c) *Reduced monitoring frequencies for bleach plant pollutants under the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program*. The following monitoring frequencies apply to mills

enrolled in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program established under subpart B of this part for a duration of five years commencing after achievement of the applicable BAT limitations specified in § 430.24(b)(3) or NSPS specified in § 430.25(c)(1) for the following pollutants, except as noted in footnote f:

CAS number	Pollutant	Minimum monitoring frequency		
		Non-ECF ^a	Advanced ECF ^{b,f}	TCF ^c
1198556 ...	Tetrachlorocatechol	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
2539175 ...	Tetrachloroguaiacol	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
2539266 ...	Trichlorosyringol	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
2668248 ...	4,5,6-trichloroguaiacol	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
32139723	3,4,6-trichlorocatechol	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
56961207	3,4,5-trichlorocatechol	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
57057837	3,4,5-trichloroguaiacol	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
58902	2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
60712449	3,4,6-trichloroguaiacol	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
87865	Pentachlorophenol ^e	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
88062	2,4,6-trichlorophenol ^e	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
95954	2,4,5-trichlorophenol ^e	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
1746016 ...	2,3,7,8-TCDD	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
51207319	2,3,7,8-TCDF	Monthly	Monthly	(d)
67663	Chloroform	Weekly	Monthly	(d)

^a Non-ECF: Pertains to any fiber line that does not use exclusively ECF or TCF bleaching processes.

^b Advanced ECF: Pertains to any fiber line that uses exclusively Advanced ECF bleaching processes, or exclusively ECF and TCF bleaching processes as disclosed by the discharger in its permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22. Advanced ECF consists of the use of extended delignification or other technologies that achieve at least the Tier I performance levels specified in § 430.24(b)(4)(i).

^c TCF: Pertains to any fiber line that uses exclusively TCF bleaching processes, as disclosed by the discharger in its permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22.

^d This regulation does not specify a limit for this pollutant for TCF bleaching processes.

^e Monitoring frequency does not apply to this compound when used as a biocide. The permitting authority must determine the appropriate monitoring frequency for this compound, when used as a biocide, under 40 CFR 122.44(i).

^f Monitoring requirements for these pollutants by mills certifying as Advanced ECF in their NPDES permit application or other communication to the permitting authority will be suspended after one year of monitoring. The permitting authority must determine the appropriate monitoring frequency for these pollutants beyond that time under 40 CFR 122.44(i).

(d) *Reduced monitoring frequencies for AOX under the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program (year one).* The following monitoring

frequencies apply to direct dischargers enrolled in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program established under Subpart B of this part

for a duration of one year after achievement of the applicable BAT limitations specified in § 430.24(b)(4)(i) or NSPS specified in § 430.25(c)(2):

CAS number	Pollutant	Non-ECF, any tier ^a	Advanced ECF, any tier ^b	TCF, any tier ^c
59473040	AOX	Daily	Weekly	None specified.

^a Non-ECF: Pertains to any fiber line that does not use exclusively ECF or TCF bleaching processes.

^b Advanced ECF: Pertains to any fiber line that uses exclusively Advanced ECF bleaching processes or exclusively ECF and TCF bleaching processes, as disclosed by the discharger in its permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22. Advanced ECF consists of the use of extended delignification or other technologies that achieve at least the Tier I performance levels specified in § 430.24(b)(4)(i).

^c TCF: Pertains to any fiber line that uses exclusively TCF bleaching processes, as disclosed by the discharger in its permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22.

(e) *Reduced monitoring frequencies for AOX under the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program (years two through five).* The following monitoring frequencies apply to mills

enrolled in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program established under Subpart B of this part for a duration of four years starting one year after achievement of the applicable

BAT limitations specified in § 430.24(b)(4)(i) or NSPS specified in § 430.25(c)(2):

CAS number	Pollutant	Non-ECF any tier ^a	Advanced ECF—tier I ^b	Advanced ECF—tier II ^b	Advanced ECF—tier III ^b	TCF—any tier ^c
59473040	AOX	Daily	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	None specified.

^a Non-ECF: Pertains to any fiber line that does not use exclusively ECF or TCF bleaching processes.

^b Advanced ECF: Pertains to any fiber line that uses exclusively Advanced ECF bleaching processes or exclusively ECF and TCF bleaching processes, as disclosed by the discharger in its permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22. Advanced ECF consists of the use of extended delignification or other technologies that achieve at least the Tier I performance levels specified in § 430.24(b)(4)(i).

^c TCF: Pertains to any fiber line that uses exclusively TCF bleaching processes, as disclosed by the discharger in its permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22.

§ 430.03 Best management practices (BMPs) for spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine management, spill prevention, and control.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to direct and indirect discharging pulp, paper, and paperboard mills with pulp production in subparts B (Bleached Papergrade Kraft and Soda) and E (Papergrade Sulfite).

(b) *Specialized definitions.* (1) *Action Level:* A daily pollutant loading that when exceeded triggers investigative or corrective action. Mills determine action levels by a statistical analysis of six months of daily measurements collected at the mill. For example, the lower action level may be the 75th percentile of the running seven-day averages (that value exceeded by 25 percent of the running seven-day averages) and the upper action level may be the 90th percentile of the running seven-day averages (that value exceeded by 10 percent of the running seven-day averages).

(2) *Equipment Items in Spent Pulping Liquor, Soap, and Turpentine Service:* Any process vessel, storage tank, pumping system, evaporator, heat exchanger, recovery furnace or boiler, pipeline, valve, fitting, or other device that contains, processes, transports, or comes into contact with spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine. Sometimes referred to as "equipment items."

(3) *Immediate Process Area:* The location at the mill where pulping, screening, knotting, pulp washing, pulping liquor concentration, pulping liquor processing, and chemical recovery facilities are located, generally the battery limits of the aforementioned processes. "Immediate process area" includes spent pulping liquor storage and spill control tanks located at the mill, whether or not they are located in the immediate process area.

(4) *Intentional Diversion:* The planned removal of spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine from equipment items in spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine service by the mill for any purpose including, but not limited to, maintenance, grade changes, or process shutdowns.

(5) *Mill:* The owner or operator of a direct or indirect discharging pulp, paper, or paperboard manufacturing facility subject to this section.

(6) *Senior Technical Manager:* The person designated by the mill manager to review the BMP Plan. The senior technical manager shall be the chief engineer at the mill, the manager of pulping and chemical recovery operations, or other such responsible person designated by the mill manager who has knowledge of and

responsibility for pulping and chemical recovery operations.

(7) *Soap:* The product of reaction between the alkali in kraft pulping liquor and fatty acid portions of the wood, which precipitate out when water is evaporated from the spent pulping liquor.

(8) *Spent Pulping Liquor:* For kraft and soda mills "spent pulping liquor" means black liquor that is used, generated, stored, or processed at any point in the pulping and chemical recovery processes. For sulfite mills "spent pulping liquor" means any intermediate, final, or used chemical solution that is used, generated, stored, or processed at any point in the sulfite pulping and chemical recovery processes (e.g., ammonium-, calcium-, magnesium-, or sodium-based sulfite liquors).

(9) *Turpentine:* A mixture of terpenes, principally pinene, obtained by the steam distillation of pine gum recovered from the condensation of digester relief gases from the cooking of softwoods by the kraft pulping process. Sometimes referred to as sulfate turpentine.

(c) *Requirement to implement Best Management Practices.* Each mill subject to this section must implement the Best Management Practices (BMPs) specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (10) of this section. The primary objective of the BMPs is to prevent leaks and spills of spent pulping liquors, soap, and turpentine. The secondary objective is to contain, collect, and recover at the immediate process area, or otherwise control, those leaks, spills, and intentional diversions of spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine that do occur. BMPs must be developed according to best engineering practices and must be implemented in a manner that takes into account the specific circumstances at each mill. The BMPs are as follows:

(1) The mill must return spilled or diverted spent pulping liquors, soap, and turpentine to the process to the maximum extent practicable as determined by the mill, recover such materials outside the process, or discharge spilled or diverted material at a rate that does not disrupt the receiving wastewater treatment system.

(2) The mill must establish a program to identify and repair leaking equipment items. This program must include:

(i) Regular visual inspections (e.g., once per day) of process areas with equipment items in spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine service;

(ii) Immediate repairs of leaking equipment items, when possible. Leaking equipment items that cannot be repaired during normal operations must

be identified, temporary means for mitigating the leaks must be provided, and the leaking equipment items repaired during the next maintenance outage;

(iii) Identification of conditions under which production will be curtailed or halted to repair leaking equipment items or to prevent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine leaks and spills; and

(iv) A means for tracking repairs over time to identify those equipment items where upgrade or replacement may be warranted based on frequency and severity of leaks, spills, or failures.

(3) The mill must operate continuous, automatic monitoring systems that the mill determines are necessary to detect and control leaks, spills, and intentional diversions of spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine. These monitoring systems should be integrated with the mill process control system and may include, e.g., high level monitors and alarms on storage tanks; process area conductivity (or pH) monitors and alarms; and process area sewer, process wastewater, and wastewater treatment plant conductivity (or pH) monitors and alarms.

(4) The mill must establish a program of initial and refresher training of operators, maintenance personnel, and other technical and supervisory personnel who have responsibility for operating, maintaining, or supervising the operation and maintenance of equipment items in spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine service. The refresher training must be conducted at least annually and the training program must be documented.

(5) The mill must prepare a brief report that evaluates each spill of spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine that is not contained at the immediate process area and any intentional diversion of spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine that is not contained at the immediate process area. The report must describe the equipment items involved, the circumstances leading to the incident, the effectiveness of the corrective actions taken to contain and recover the spill or intentional diversion, and plans to develop changes to equipment and operating and maintenance practices as necessary to prevent recurrence. Discussion of the reports must be included as part of the annual refresher training.

(6) The mill must establish a program to review any planned modifications to the pulping and chemical recovery facilities and any construction activities in the pulping and chemical recovery areas before these activities commence. The purpose of such review is to prevent leaks and spills of spent

pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine during the planned modifications, and to ensure that construction and supervisory personnel are aware of possible liquor diversions and of the requirement to prevent leaks and spills of spent pulping liquors, soap, and turpentine during construction.

(7) The mill must install and maintain secondary containment (i.e., containment constructed of materials impervious to pulping liquors) for spent pulping liquor bulk storage tanks equivalent to the volume of the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard for precipitation. An annual tank integrity testing program, if coupled with other containment or diversion structures, may be substituted for secondary containment for spent pulping liquor bulk storage tanks.

(8) The mill must install and maintain secondary containment for turpentine bulk storage tanks.

(9) The mill must install and maintain curbing, diking or other means of isolating soap and turpentine processing and loading areas from the wastewater treatment facilities.

(10) The mill must conduct wastewater monitoring to detect leaks and spills, to track the effectiveness of the BMPs, and to detect trends in spent pulping liquor losses. Such monitoring must be performed in accordance with paragraph (i) of this section.

(d) *Requirement to develop a BMP Plan.* (1) Each mill subject to this section must prepare and implement a BMP Plan. The BMP Plan must be based on a detailed engineering review as described in paragraphs (d)(2) and (3) of this section. The BMP Plan must specify the procedures and the practices required for each mill to meet the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section, the construction the mill determines is necessary to meet those requirements including a schedule for such construction, and the monitoring program (including the statistically derived action levels) that will be used to meet the requirements of paragraph (i) of this section. The BMP Plan also must specify the period of time that the mill determines the action levels established under paragraph (h) of this section may be exceeded without triggering the responses specified in paragraph (i) of this section.

(2) Each mill subject to this section must conduct a detailed engineering review of the pulping and chemical recovery operations—including but not limited to process equipment, storage tanks, pipelines and pumping systems, loading and unloading facilities, and other appurtenant pulping and chemical recovery equipment items in spent

pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine service—for the purpose of determining the magnitude and routing of potential leaks, spills, and intentional diversions of spent pulping liquors, soap, and turpentine during the following periods of operation:

- (i) Process start-ups and shut downs;
- (ii) Maintenance;
- (iii) Production grade changes;
- (iv) Storm or other weather events;
- (v) Power failures; and
- (vi) Normal operations.

(3) As part of the engineering review, the mill must determine whether existing spent pulping liquor containment facilities are of adequate capacity for collection and storage of anticipated intentional liquor diversions with sufficient contingency for collection and containment of spills. The engineering review must also consider:

(i) The need for continuous, automatic monitoring systems to detect and control leaks and spills of spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine;

(ii) The need for process wastewater diversion facilities to protect end-of-pipe wastewater treatment facilities from adverse effects of spills and diversions of spent pulping liquors, soap, and turpentine;

(iii) The potential for contamination of storm water from the immediate process areas; and

(iv) The extent to which segregation and/or collection and treatment of contaminated storm water from the immediate process areas is appropriate.

(e) *Amendment of BMP Plan.* (1) Each mill subject to this section must amend its BMP Plan whenever there is a change in mill design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for leaks or spills of spent pulping liquor, turpentine, or soap from the immediate process areas.

(2) Each mill subject to this section must complete a review and evaluation of the BMP Plan five years after the first BMP Plan is prepared and, except as provided in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, once every five years thereafter. As a result of this review and evaluation, the mill must amend the BMP Plan within three months of the review if the mill determines that any new or modified management practices and engineered controls are necessary to reduce significantly the likelihood of spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine leaks, spills, or intentional diversions from the immediate process areas, including a schedule for implementation of such practices and controls.

(f) *Review and certification of BMP Plan.* The BMP Plan, and any

amendments thereto, must be reviewed by the senior technical manager at the mill and approved and signed by the mill manager. Any person signing the BMP Plan or its amendments must certify to the permitting or pretreatment control authority under penalty of law that the BMP Plan (or its amendments) has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and in accordance with this regulation. The mill is not required to obtain approval from the permitting or pretreatment control authority of the BMP Plan or any amendments thereto.

(g) *Record keeping requirements.* (1) Each mill subject to this section must maintain on its premises a complete copy of the current BMP Plan and the records specified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section and must make such BMP Plan and records available to the permitting or pretreatment control authority and the Regional Administrator or his or her designee for review upon request.

(2) The mill must maintain the following records for three years from the date they are created:

(i) Records tracking the repairs performed in accordance with the repair program described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section;

(ii) Records of initial and refresher training conducted in accordance with paragraph (c)(4) of this section;

(iii) Reports prepared in accordance with paragraph (c)(5) of this section; and

(iv) Records of monitoring required by paragraphs (c)(10) and (i) of this section.

(h) *Establishment of wastewater treatment system influent action levels.*

(1) Each mill subject to this section must conduct a monitoring program, described in paragraph (h)(2) of this section, for the purpose of defining wastewater treatment system influent characteristics (or action levels), described in paragraph (h)(3) of this section, that will trigger requirements to initiate investigations on BMP effectiveness and to take corrective action.

(2) Each mill subject to this section must employ the following procedures in order to develop the action levels required by paragraph (h) of this section:

(i) *Monitoring parameters.* The mill must collect 24-hour composite samples and analyze the samples for a measure of organic content (e.g., Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) or Total Organic Carbon (TOC)). Alternatively, the mill may use a measure related to spent pulping liquor losses measured continuously and averaged over 24 hours (e.g., specific conductivity or color).

(ii) *Monitoring locations.* For direct dischargers, monitoring must be conducted at the point influent enters the wastewater treatment system. For indirect dischargers monitoring must be conducted at the point of discharge to the POTW. For the purposes of this requirement, the mill may select alternate monitoring point(s) in order to isolate possible sources of spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine from other possible sources of organic wastewaters that are tributary to the wastewater treatment facilities (e.g., bleach plants, paper machines and secondary fiber operations).

(3) By the date prescribed in paragraph (j)(1)(iii) of this section, each existing discharger subject to this section must complete an initial six-month monitoring program using the procedures specified in paragraph (h)(2) of this section and must establish initial action levels based on the results of that program. A wastewater treatment influent action level is a statistically determined pollutant loading determined by a statistical analysis of six months of daily measurements. The action levels must consist of a lower action level, which if exceeded will trigger the investigation requirements described in paragraph (i) of this section, and an upper action level, which if exceeded will trigger the corrective action requirements described in paragraph (i) of this section.

(4) By the date prescribed in paragraph (j)(1)(vi) of this section, each existing discharger must complete a second six-month monitoring program using the procedures specified in paragraph (h)(2) of this section and must establish revised action levels based on the results of that program. The initial action levels shall remain in effect until replaced by revised action levels.

(5) By the date prescribed in paragraph (j)(2) of this section, each new source subject to this section must complete a six-month monitoring program using the procedures specified in paragraph (h)(2) of this section and must develop a lower action level and an upper action level based on the results of that program.

(6) Action levels developed under this paragraph must be revised using six months of monitoring data after any change in mill design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for leaks or spills of spent pulping liquor, soap, or turpentine from the immediate process areas.

(i) *Monitoring, corrective action, and reporting requirements.* (1) Each mill subject to this section must conduct

daily monitoring of the influent to the wastewater treatment system in accordance with the procedures described in paragraph (h)(2) of this section for the purpose of detecting leaks and spills, tracking the effectiveness of the BMPs, and detecting trends in spent pulping liquor losses.

(2) Whenever monitoring results exceed the lower action level for the period of time specified in the BMP Plan, the mill must conduct an investigation to determine the cause of such exceedance. Whenever monitoring results exceed the upper action level for the period of time specified in the BMP Plan, the mill must complete corrective action to bring the wastewater treatment system influent mass loading below the lower action level as soon as practicable.

(3) Although exceedances of the action levels will not constitute violations of an NPDES permit or pretreatment standard, failure to take the actions required by paragraph (i)(2) of this section as soon as practicable will be a permit or pretreatment standard violation.

(4) Each mill subject to this section must report to the NPDES permitting or pretreatment control authority the results of the daily monitoring conducted pursuant to paragraph (i)(1) of this section. Such reports must include a summary of the monitoring results, the number and dates of exceedances of the applicable action levels, and brief descriptions of any corrective actions taken to respond to such exceedances. Submission of such reports shall be at the frequency established by the NPDES permitting or pretreatment control authority, but in no case less than once per year.

(j) *Compliance deadlines.* (1) *Existing direct and indirect dischargers.* Except as provided in paragraph (j)(2) of this section for new sources, indirect discharging mills subject to this section must meet the deadlines set forth below. Except as provided in paragraph (j)(2) of this section for new sources, NPDES permits must require direct discharging mills subject to this section to meet the deadlines set forth below. If a deadline set forth below has passed at the time the NPDES permit containing the BMP requirement is issued, the NPDES permit must require immediate compliance with such BMP requirement(s).

(i) Prepare BMP Plans and certify to the permitting or pretreatment authority that the BMP Plan has been prepared in accordance with this regulation not later than April 15, 1999;

(ii) Implement all BMPs specified in paragraph (c) of this section that do not

require the construction of containment or diversion structures or the installation of monitoring and alarm systems not later than April 15, 1999.

(iii) Establish initial action levels required by paragraph (h)(3) of this section not later than April 15, 1999.

(iv) Commence operation of any new or upgraded continuous, automatic monitoring systems that the mill determines to be necessary under paragraph (c)(3) of this section (other than those associated with construction of containment or diversion structures) not later than April 17, 2000.

(v) Complete construction and commence operation of any spent pulping liquor, collection, containment, diversion, or other facilities, including any associated continuous monitoring systems, necessary to fully implement BMPs specified in paragraph (c) of this section not later than April 16, 2001.

(vi) Establish revised action levels required by paragraph (h)(4) of this section as soon as possible after fully implementing the BMPs specified in paragraph (c) of this section, but not later than January 15, 2002.

(2) *New Sources.* Upon commencing discharge, new sources subject to this section must implement all of the BMPs specified in paragraph (c) of this section, prepare the BMP Plan required by paragraph (d) of this section, and certify to the permitting or pretreatment authority that the BMP Plan has been prepared in accordance with this regulation as required by paragraph (f) of this section, except that the action levels required by paragraph (h)(5) of this section must be established not later than 12 months after commencement of discharge, based on six months of monitoring data obtained prior to that date in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (h)(2) of this section.

Subpart A—Dissolving Kraft Subcategory

§ 430.10 Applicability; description of the dissolving kraft subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to discharges resulting from the production of dissolving pulp at kraft mills.

§ 430.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and § 430.01 of this part shall apply to this subpart.

SUBPART A
[PSES]

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Milligrams/liter (mg/l)	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product ^a
Pentachlorophenol	(0.011)(55.1)/y	0.0025
Trichlorophenol	(0.082)(55.1)/y	0.019

y = wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

^aThe following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance in cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations.

§ 430.17 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7, any new source subject to this subpart that introduces pollutants into a

publicly owned treatment works must: comply with 40 CFR part 403; and achieve the following pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS) if it uses chlorophenolic-containing

biocides. Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing biocides must certify to the permit-issuing authority that they are not using these biocides:

SUBPART A
[PSNS]

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	
	Milligrams/liter (mg/l)	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product ^a
Pentachlorophenol	(0.012)(50.7)/y	0.0025
Trichlorophenol	(0.089)(50.7)/y	0.019

y = wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

^aThe following equivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance in cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass effluent limitations.

Subpart B—Bleached Papergrade Kraft and Soda Subcategory

§ 430.20 Applicability; description of the bleached papergrade kraft and soda subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to discharges resulting from: the production of market pulp at bleached kraft mills; the integrated production of paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper at bleached kraft mills; the integrated production of pulp and fine papers at bleached kraft mills; and the integrated production of pulp and paper at soda mills.

§ 430.21 Specialized definitions.

(a) The general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and § 430.01 of this part apply to this subpart.

(b) *Baseline BAT limitations or NSPS* means the BAT limitations specified in § 430.24(a) (1) or (2), as applicable, and the NSPS specified in § 430.25(b) (1) or (2), as applicable, that apply to any direct discharger that is not “enrolled”

in the “Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program.”

(c) *Enroll* means to notify the permitting authority that a mill intends to participate in the “Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program.” A mill can enroll by indicating its intention to participate in the program either as part of its application for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, or through separate correspondence to the permitting authority as long as the mill signs the correspondence in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22.

(d) *Existing effluent quality* means the level at which the pollutants identified in § 430.24(a)(1) are present in the effluent of a mill “enrolled” in the “Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program.”

(e) *Kappa number* is a measure of the lignin content in unbleached pulp, determined after pulping and prior to bleaching.

(f) *Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program* is the program

established under § 430.24(b) (for existing direct dischargers) and § 430.25(c) (for new direct dischargers) whereby participating mills agree to accept enforceable effluent limitations and conditions in their NPDES permits that are more stringent than the “baseline BAT limitations or NSPS” that would otherwise apply, in exchange for regulatory- and enforcement-related rewards and incentives.

§ 430.22 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

(a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where market pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	15.45	8.05	4.52
TSS	30.4	16.4	9.01
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	13.65	7.1	3.99
TSS	24.0	12.9	7.09
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where pulp and fine papers are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	10.6	5.5	3.09
TSS	22.15	11.9	6.54
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for soda facilities where pulp and paper are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	13.7	7.1	3.99
TSS	24.5	13.2	7.25
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations:

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where market pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	2.3	1.2	0.70
TSS	5.3	2.85	1.55
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	2.25	1.2	0.65
TSS	5.75	3.1	1.70
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where pulp and fine papers are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	1.95	1.0	0.55
TSS	5.3	2.85	1.55
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for soda facilities where pulp and papers are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	2.05	1.1	0.60

SUBPART B—Continued

[BPT effluent limitations for soda facilities where pulp and papers are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
TSS	5.25	2.8	1.55
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log washing or chip washing operations,

which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be

calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs and/or chips which are subject to such operations:

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where market pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	0.2	0.1	0.1
TSS	0.6	0.3	0.15
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times..

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	0.25	0.15	0.05
TSS	0.65	0.35	0.20
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

Subpart B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where pulp and fine papers are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	0.2	0.1	0.05
TSS	0.55	0.3	0.15

Subpart B—Continued

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where pulp and fine papers are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for soda facilities where pulp and papers are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	0.15	0.1	0.05
TSS	0.5	0.25	0.15
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log flumes or log ponds, which may be

discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated

using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations:

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where market pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	0.4	0.2	0.15
TSS	1.15	0.6	0.35
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	0.45	0.25	0.10
TSS	1.25	0.7	0.35

SUBPART B—Continued

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where pulp and fine papers are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	0.35	0.2	0.10
TSS	1.15	0.6	0.30
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for soda facilities where pulp and papers are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers (annual average)
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	
BOD5	0.3	0.2	0.10
TSS	1.1	0.55	0.35
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.**§ 430.23 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).**

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). The limitations shall be the same as those

specified in § 430.22 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

§ 430.24 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of

effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section—

(1) The following effluent limitations apply with respect to each fiber line that does not use an exclusively TCF bleaching process, as disclosed by the discharger in its NPDES permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22:

SUBPART B

Pollutant or pollutant property		BAT effluent limitations		
		Maximum for any 1 day	Monthly average	
TCDD		<ML ^a	(^b)	
TCDF		31.9 ^c	(^b)	
Chloroform		6.92 ^d	4.14 (^d)	
Trichlorosyringol		<ML ^a	(^b)	
3,4,5-trichlorocatechol		<ML ^a	(^b)	
3,4,6-trichlorocatechol		<ML ^a	(^b)	
3,4,5-trichloroguaiacol		<ML ^a	(^b)	
3,4,6-trichloroguaiacol		<ML ^a	(^b)	
4,5,6-trichloroguaiacol		<ML ^a	(^b)	
2,4,5-trichlorophenol		<ML ^a	(^b)	
2,4,6-trichlorophenol		<ML ^a	(^b)	
Tetrachlorocatechol		<ML ^a	(^b)	
Tetrachloroguaiacol		<ML ^a	(^b)	
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol		<ML ^a	(^b)	
Pentachlorophenol		<ML ^a	(^b)	
		Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers
		Maximum for any 1 day (kg/kg)	Monthly average (kg/kg)	
		Annual average (kg/kg)		
AOX		0.951	0.623	0.512
COD		(^e)	(^e)	(^e)

^a "<ML" means less than the minimum level specified in § 430.01(i) for the particular pollutant.

^b This regulation does not specify this type of limitation for this pollutant; however, permitting authorities may do so as appropriate.

^c Picograms per liter.

^d Grams per 1,000 kilograms (g/kg).

^e [Reserved].

(2) The following effluent limitations apply with respect to each fiber line that uses exclusively TCF bleaching processes, as disclosed by the discharger in its NPDES permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22:

SUBPART B

Pollutant or pollutant property	BAT effluent limitations (TCF)			
	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Monthly average	Maximum for any 1 day	Annual average
	kg/kg(or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product			
AOX	<ML ^a	(b)	<ML ^a	(b)
COD	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)	(^c)

^a "<ML" means less than the minimum level specified in § 430.01(i) for the particular pollutant.

^b This regulation does not specify this type of limitation for this pollutant; however, permitting authorities may do so as appropriate.

^c [Reserved].

(b) The following limitations apply with respect to each fiber line enrolled in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program:

(1) Stage 1 Limitations: Numeric limitations that are equivalent to the discharger's existing effluent quality or the discharger's current effluent limitations established under CWA section 301(b)(2), whichever are more stringent, for the pollutants identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section (with the exception of COD). For AOX, the

permitting authority must determine existing effluent quality for each fiber line enrolled in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program at the end of the pipe based on loadings attributable to that fiber line. For the remaining pollutants, with the exception of COD, the permitting authority must determine existing effluent quality for each fiber line enrolled in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program at the point where the wastewater containing

those pollutants leaves the bleach plant. These limitations must be recalculated each time the NPDES permit of a discharger enrolled in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program is reissued, up to:

(i) April 15, 2004 for all pollutants in paragraph (a)(1) of this section except AOX; and

(ii) The date specified in paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section for achieving the applicable AOX limitation specified in paragraph (b)(4)(i).

(2) Best Professional Judgment Milestones: Narrative or numeric limitations and/or special permit conditions, as appropriate, established by the permitting authority on the basis of his or her best professional judgment that reflect reasonable interim milestones toward achievement of the effluent limitations specified in

paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this section, as applicable.

(3) Six-year Milestones: By April 15, 2004 all dischargers enrolled in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program must achieve the following:

(i) The effluent limitations specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, except that, with respect to AOX, dischargers subject to Tier I effluent

limitations specified in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section must achieve the AOX limitation specified in that paragraph; or

(ii) For dischargers that use exclusively TCF bleaching processes as of April 15, 2004, the effluent limitations specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(4)(i) Stage 2 Limitations:

ULTIMATE VOLUNTARY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY INCENTIVES PROGRAM BAT LIMITATIONS

Tier	Kappa number (annual average)	Filtrate recycling	Total pulping area condensate, evaporator condensate, and bleach plant wastewater flow (annual average)	AOX (kg/kg)			
				Non-TCF ^a		TCF	
				Maximum for any 1 day	Annual average	Maximum for any 1 day	Annual average
Tier I	20 (softwood furnish) 13 (Hardwood furnish)	(b)	N/A	0.58	0.26	<ML ^c	(^d)
Tier II	NA	(b)	10 cubic meters/kg 5 cubic meters/kg	0.23	0.10	<ML ^c	(^d)
Tier III	N/A	(b)		0.1	0.05	<ML ^c	(^d)

^a Non-TCF: Pertains to any fiber line that does not use exclusively TCF bleaching processes.

^b Complete recycling to the chemical recovery system of all filtrates generated prior to bleaching. Under Tier I, this includes all filtrates up to the point where kappa number is measured.

^c "<ML" means less than the minimum level specified in § 430.01(i) for the particular pollutant.

^d This regulation does not specify this type of limitation for this pollutant; however, permitting authorities may do so as appropriate.

N/A means "not applicable."

(ii) Deadlines. (A) A discharger enrolled in Tier I of the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program must achieve the Tier I limitations in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section by April 15, 2004.

(B) A discharger enrolled in Tier II of the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program must achieve the

Tier II limitations in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section by April 15, 2009.

(C) A discharger enrolled in Tier III of the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program must achieve the Tier III limitations in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section by April 15, 2014.

(c) [RESERVED].

(d) The following additional effluent limitations apply to all dischargers

subject to this section in accordance with the previous subcategorization scheme unless the discharger certifies to the permitting authority that it is not using these compounds as biocides. Also, for non-continuous dischargers, concentration limitations (mg/l) shall apply. Concentration limitations will only apply to non-continuous dischargers:

SUBPART B

[Supplemental BAT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where market pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	
	kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol	0.0019	(0.011)(41.6)/y
Trichlorophenol	0.012	(0.068)(41.6)/y

y = wastewater discharged in kgal per ton product.

SUBPART B

[Supplemental BAT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	
	kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol	0.0016	(0.11)(35.4)/y
Trichlorophenol	0.010	(0.068)(35.4)/y

y = wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

SUBPART B

[Supplemental BAT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where pulp and fine papers are produced and soda facilities where pulp and paper are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	
	kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol	0.0014	(0.011) (30.9)/y
Trichlorophenol	0.0088	(0.068) (30.9)/y

y = wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.

(e) Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(i) and 122.45(h), a discharger must demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations in paragraph (a)(1) or (b)(3) of this section, as applicable, by monitoring for all pollutants (except for AOX and COD) at the point where the wastewater containing those pollutants leaves the bleach plant. The permitting authority may impose effluent limitations and/or monitoring requirements on internal wastestreams for any other pollutants covered in this section as appropriate under 40 CFR

122.44(i) and 122.45(h). In addition, a discharger subject to a limitation on total pulping area condensate, evaporator condensate, and bleach plant wastewater flow under paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section, for Tier II and Tier III, must demonstrate compliance with that limitation by establishing and maintaining flow measurement equipment to monitor these flows at the point or points where they leave the pulping area, evaporator area, and bleach plant.

§ 430.25 New source performance standards (NSPS).

New sources subject to this subpart must achieve the following new source performance standards (NSPS), as applicable.

(a) The following standards apply to each new source that commenced discharge after June 15, 1988 and before June 15, 1998, provided that the new source was constructed to meet these standards:

SUBPART B

[1982 New Source Performance Standards for bleached kraft facilities where market pulp is produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	Annual average
	kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5	10.3	5.5	2.88
TSS	18.2	9.5	5.00
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B

[1982 New Source Performance Standards for bleached kraft facilities where paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	Continuous dischargers		Non-continuous dischargers
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	Annual average
	kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
BOD5	8.5	4.6	2.41
TSS	14.6	7.6	4.00
pH	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B

[Supplemental PSNS for bleached kraft facilities where paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day	
	kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol	0.0016	(0.012)(31.7)/y
Trichlorophenol	0.012	(0.092)(31.7)/y
y = wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

SUBPART B

[Supplemental PSNS for bleached kraft facilities where pulp and fine papers are produced and soda facilities where pulp and paper are produced]

Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Maximum for any 1 day	
	kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	Milligrams/liter
Pentachlorophenol	0.0014	(0.014)(25.1)/y
Trichlorophenol	0.011	(0.101)(25.1)/y
y = wastewater discharged in kgal per ton of product.		

(c) An indirect discharger must demonstrate compliance with the pretreatment standards in paragraph (a)(1) of this section by monitoring at the point where the wastewater containing those pollutants leaves the bleach plant.

§ 430.28 Best management practices (BMPs).

The definitions and requirements set forth in 40 CFR 430.03 apply to facilities in this subpart.

Subpart C—Unbleached Kraft Subcategory

§ 430.30 Applicability; description of the unbleached kraft subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from:

the production of pulp and paper at unbleached kraft mills; the production of pulp and paper at unbleached kraft-neutral sulfite semi-chemical (cross recovery) mills; and the production of pulp and paper at combined unbleached kraft and semi-chemical mills, wherein the spent semi-chemical cooking liquor is burned within the unbleached kraft chemical recovery system.

§ 430.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart, the general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and § 430.01 of this part shall apply to this subpart.

§ 430.32 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

SUBPART C

[BPT effluent limitations for unbleached kraft facilities]

Pollutant or pollutant property	Kg/kg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days
BOD ₅	5.6	2.8
TSS	12.0	6.0
pH	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.